I'm Having a Taxi Emergency in Japan

Learn how to express that you have and don't have something

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Dialogue - Japanese

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Kanji | English | Rōmaji | Hiragana | All

(Taxi)

A: 1660えんです。

B: はい、2000えん。

A: 60えん、ありますか。

B: いいえ、ありません。

A: おつり、340えんです。

(Masato calls Taylor)

B: テイラーさん？まさとです！

Vocabulary

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English | Kana | Rōmaji

おつり [おつり]
change
おつり、ありますか。
Do you have change?
1 EXAMPLE

2000 [にせん]
two thousand
これは2000ドルです。
This costs 2000 dollars.
1 EXAMPLE

いいえ [いいえ]
no
A:これ、すきですか。B:いいえ、きらいです。
A: Do you like this? B:No. I dislike it.
1 EXAMPLE

あります [あります]
to be, to exist, to have, to be located;V1 -masu form
アレルギーがあります。
I have allergies.
1 EXAMPLE

えん [えん]
yen;Japanese currency!
これは１００えんです。
This is 100 yen.
1 EXAMPLE

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Lesson Notes

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Lesson Focus

The Focus of This Lesson Is Expressing That You Have or Don't Have Something.
いいえ、ありません。
Iie, arimasen.
"No, I don't."

In lesson 11, you learned how to say "Do you have [thing]?" using the [thing], *arimasu ka* sentence pattern. In this lesson, you'll learn how to answer that question.

"Yes, I Do (Have [Thing])" and "No, I Don't (Have [Thing])."

If your answer is "yes," say *hai*, meaning "yes," and add *arimasu*, meaning "have." If your answer is "no," say *iie*, meaning "no," and add *arimasen*, meaning "don't have," which is the negative form of *arimasu*.

Formation

Question: [Thing] *ga arimasu ka*? → "Do you have [thing]?"

- **Yes: *Hai*, *arimasu*. → "Yes, I do."**
- **No: *Iie*, *arimasen*. → "No, I don't."**

Sample Sentences

1. A: くるま (が) ありますか。
   A: *Kuruma (ga) arimasu ka?*
   A: "Do you have a car?"
   B: はい、あります。
   B: *Hai, arimasu.*
   B: "Yes, I do."
2. A: アレルギー (が) ありますか。
   A: *Arerugī (ga) arimasu ka.*
   A: "Do you have allergies?" ("Are you allergic to anything?")
   B: いいえ、ありません。
   B: *Iie, arimasen.*
   B: "No, I don't."

Arimasu* and *Arimasen

You can express that you have and don't have something by using *arimasu*, meaning "have," and *arimasen*, meaning "don't have."

Formation

- **[Person] *wa* [thing] *ga arimasu*. → "[Person] has [thing]."**
- **[Person] *wa* [thing] *ga arimasen*. → "[Person] doesn't have [thing]."**

Sample Sentences

[PERSON]	WA	[THING]	GA	*ARIMASU* OR *ARIMASEN*	"ENGLISH"
Watashi	*wa*	*arerugī*	*ga*	*arimasu.*	"I have an allergy."
Teirā-san					"Taylor has an allergy."
Watashi				*arimasen.*	"I don't have an allergy."
Teirā-san					"Taylor doesn't have an allergy."

Reference

- arimasu --Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 19

Key Vocabulary & Phrases

★ **Numbers from 1,000 through 10,000**
Multiples of thousands up to ten thousand:

NUMBER	JAPANESE
1,000	*sen*
2,000	*ni-sen*
3,000	*sanzen*
4,000	*yon-sen*
5,000	*go-sen*
6,000	*roku-sen*
7,000	*nana-sen*
8,000	*hassen*
9,000	*kyū-sen*
10,000	*ichi-man*

Quiz

Try saying the following numbers in Japanese!

1. 3,600
2. 1,300
3. 8,888

Answer:

1. *sanzen roppyaku*
2. *sen sanbyaku*
3. *hassen happyaku hachi-jū hachi*

★おつり (*o-tsuri*)
O-tsuri means "change" or "the money balance that is returned." In a casual conversation, *o-* is dropped, and we just say *tsuri*.

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Grammar

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Below is a list of the grammar points introduced or used in this lesson. Click for a full explanation.

ある aru
to be, to exist (of inanimate things); to have — *Introduced*

数 kazu
number — *Introduced*

Lesson Transcript

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